

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day; to-morrow cloudy, prob-
ably showers; moderate winds,
mostly south.
Highest temperature yesterday, 67; lowest, 45.
Detailed weather reports will be found on the Editorial
page.

The Sun

AND THE NEW YORK HERALD

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 260—DAILY.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 17, 1920.

A HAPPY BLENDING!
The amalgamated SUN and HERALD
preserves the best traditions of each.
In combination these two newspapers
make a greater newspaper than either
has ever been on its own.

PRICE TWO CENTS
IN NEW YORK CITY.

THREE CENTS
OUTSIDE NEW YORK CITY.
FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

ST. JOAN OF ARC LIVES ANEW ON FORDHAM FIELD

Gorgeous Pageant Portrays
Eight Episodes in War
Four Centuries Ago.

THOUSANDS IN CAST.
Noted Prelates Take Part in
Celebration of Maid's
Canonization.

MARTYRDOM REALISTIC
Catholic Parochial Schools
Contribute Largely to Suc-
cess of Event.

It is likely that Aline Blaupied and Ernest Clerget and Florentin the tinsmith led the pilgrims yesterday from Vaucouleurs, Burey en Vaux, Maxey sur Vaise and Triaucourt down the white road that winds between stark poplars to Domremy and there said their prayers at the altar of La Pucelle in the room beneath the tiny cubicle wherein, nearly 400 years ago, Joan of Arc was born. And it is likely they knelt with the aged Father Constant Marat at the hour when the peasant maid who watched sheep in what is now Prosper Touvenot's pasture was being canonized in Rome.

Almost at the same hour a great throng—perhaps 20,000—that overflowed the campus at Fordham University, watched a colorful pageant of eight episodes depict the greatest of the wondrous days in the life of Joan of Arc. Hundreds of children from the Catholic parochial schools and from the homes for Catholic children danced the folk dances and sang the chants of the day when Joan was as young as they. Men and women, some professional actors, played the characters in the larger drama that started the day the simple virgin made her way to the nobles in Vaucouleurs and closed the morning she died at the stake in Rouen. Archbishop Hayes and Archbishop Chulkish Khouri of Tyr, the Maronite father personally representing the Pope, and many other dignitaries of the church were present. In the absence of Ambassador Jusse and Maurice Casanave, Minister Plenipotentiary, represented the French Government.

The broad fields that slope toward Lorraine, with the child Joan, 8 years old, a piper and a shepherd striding across, made the first picture. A flock of sheep that nibbled as they walked strayed ahead and finally the child (Virginia Madigan) drove her flock toward the shepherds that Father Constant will tell you stood where now the church stands on Louis Tourette's hillside farm are to be seen.

The Maid at Her Devotions.
And then the girl was shown walking with her sisters, Margo and Louise, through the garden and down the meadow to the altar of the Virgin Mary. And with the piper and the shepherd, where she spent her many devotional hours and where, of course, yesterday Father Constant celebrated mass on the simple altar before which Aline Blaupied and her pilgrims worshipped. They watched her for she had visions, and as they watched St. Michael, St. Catherine and St. Margaret appeared and told her:

For when I fight the stoutest hearts despair,
In a white, red and blue France, forlorn,
For then I fight my errand shall be clear,
And with the piper and the shepherd, where
His fortune's wheel too rapidly shall turn,
To Gaul's heroic sons I'll raise the banner,
To lead the crusade, and crown the king!

Shannon Dale, an actress, assumed the role of Joan after the first two scenes and then began the story of her entrance to the court of Charles VII. (George Bedford) and the King's orders to the peasant girl to obey her dreams and raise the siege of Orleans. In the fourth episode Joan, vested in rude armor, charged through her wavering army (Clason Point Military Academy students and students from St. Francis Xavier College) and routed the English. Boys from De la Salle Institute and from All Hallows School were the defeated troops.

And then came the triumphal entry into the devoted city of Rheims. Joan, in a white charger, led her army of shining soldiers and a great mob of shouting French followed, calling the Maid an angel from heaven and one of the saints. Fordham students and girls from the Catholic Young Women's Patriotic Club made up the enchanted mob. Five thousand children, banking the narrow gantlet through which the triumphal procession passed, sang songs and danced before the conquering Charles.

Gorgeously she crowned Charles. The choir sang special processional, coronation and recessional hymns. Edward O'Neill was the Cardinal and Paul Kennedy the Bishop. And then the Maid, conscious of having fulfilled the work set out for her, would have gone back to Domremy had not her enemies filled the weak mind of the perfidious Charles with suggestions that Joan was guilty of heresy and other great crimes against God and that she claimed for herself too close relationship with God. Children from Our Lady of Mercy School took part in the next picture, which showed the Bishop (John Smith) deposing Joan as a witch and while the detestable wretched public screamed anathemas and tried to mob the devoted girl back in her peasant smock, the Bishop condemned her to be burned.

During the next scene, the burning of the Maid, the flames of the pyre were seen in the distance. The scene was a weak and run down. No detail.

Colby Goes to Patch Up Peace Between Bryan and Hitchcock

OMAHA, May 16.—The Hitchcock-Bryan political row is forecast to break anew in the Democratic State Convention here Tuesday. Members of the Democratic State Committee announced to-day that Bainbridge Colby is en route to Omaha to endeavor to patch up some sort of peace between the two men. Senator Hitchcock will take part in the convention and Bryan's friends say Bryan will be behind the scenes, pulling the wires for his faction.

An effort to include a light wine and beer plank in the platform will be met by the Bryan faction with all its force, and this will be one of the stumbling blocks of the meeting. Another will be an effort on the part of Bryan to prevent an endorsement of the Wilson Administration and of Hitchcock, as well as of the League of Nations. The fight for control of the convention between Hitchcock and Bryan is so close that a second county convention has been called to meet in Lincoln to-morrow, to choose a second set of delegates to the State Convention. The first set chosen last week is a Bryan delegation. Hitchcock men say the Bryan convention was not legal, and that the Bryan delegates will not be seated. The phase of the fight will be settled by the credentials committee, which is controlled by Hitchcock.

BURNS TO DEATH BENEATH MOTOR

Otto Helmann Caught Under
Machine Overtaken in
Making Curve.

Accident Occurs at Conclusion
of Birthday Party in His
Honor.

Otto Helmann, manager of the Wintertooth Piano Company, 8 Union Square, was killed early yesterday morning when an automobile in which he was riding with August Kirchner of Plandome, L. I., crashed through a fence on the North Hempstead turnpike near Mill Neck road, Great Neck, and fell down a fifteen foot embankment. Mr. Kirchner was burned severely about the hands and body and suffered lacerations of the face. He was hurried to Flushing Hospital, where physicians said last night he stood a good chance of recovering.

Mr. Helmann was engaged to marry Mr. Kirchner's sister and had been stopping at the latter's home in Plandome for some time. Saturday was Mr. Helmann's thirty-eighth birthday and his prospective brother-in-law arranged a party in honor of the event. When the party broke up early yesterday morning Mr. Helmann volunteered to show the guests the way to Flushing in his new automobile. He and Mr. Kirchner got into the machine, the latter taking the wheel, and telling the other guests to follow started off in the general direction of Flushing.

As the second automobile came to a turn in North Hempstead turnpike Mr. Kirchner's sister saw a burning automobile lying at the foot of the embankment. Stopping the machine, two of the men occupants ran down the embankment, and in doing so almost fell over the body of Mr. Kirchner. They found that Mr. Helmann, who was pinned under his own overturned machine, was dead. The men hailed a passing automobile in which they conveyed Mr. Kirchner to Flushing Hospital. Miss Kirchner was so prostrated that she, too, had to be attended by a physician.

Egypt Le Chue, acting coroner, after an investigation, said it probably was caused by Mr. Kirchner pulling too far to one side of the road to permit another machine to pass. When the automobile left the fence a rail penetrated the radiator and gasoline tank and a spark ignited the oil, enveloping the machine in flames. Mr. Helmann's body was badly charred.

The party in the second automobile, aside from Miss Kirchner, was composed of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Dillon of New Rochelle, George T. Bang of 1137 East Jersey street, Elizabeth, N. J., a cousin of the dead man, and his wife and Lieut. A. H. Martin of 422 West Fifteenth street, Manhattan.

When the body of Mr. Helmann was lifted from the automobile his hands were found to be clutching a valuable ring which was missing. It was not until the debris of the automobile had been removed that the ring was found. Mr. Helmann was a member of the University Club of Brooklyn. His body will be sent to the home of his brother in Waterbury, Conn.

ASK COURT TO OUST SCIENTIST BOARD

Bangs and Hemingway in
Cross Action to Trustees.

Boston, May 16.—The Supreme Court is asked in a bill filed by Frederick A. Bangs and James A. Hemingway, members of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, to oust the present board of trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society and to require them to account for all funds which have been in their possession since 1918.

The action, which was announced to-day, is in the nature of a cross action to a bill in equity, which was filed by the trustees, and alleged that Bangs and Hemingway were stirring up strife among members of the church.

TWO ARMY OFFICERS DIE IN MOTOR WRECK

Others Avoid Injury in Accident in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 16.—Major Richard B. Walcott, 40, M. C., and Capt. S. O. Garrett, Eighteenth Infantry, both stationed at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., were killed here to-day.

A motor car in which they were riding with First Lieut. Percy C. Fleming, Seventh Field Artillery, Camp Taylor, and two private soldiers from (Camp) Pike, near here, was wrecked.

LEVI P. MORTON IS DEAD ON HIS 96TH BIRTHDAY

Had Been Ill of Slight Cold,
but Crisis Is Reached
Suddenly.

FAMILY AT BEDSIDE
All But One Daughter Pres-
ent at Rhinecliff for
Anniversary.

HIS REMARKABLE CAREER
Was Vice-President of the U. S.
and Later Governor of
New York.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 16.—Levi P. Morton, Governor of New York in 1895 and 1896 and Vice-President of the United States in the Administration of Benjamin Harrison (1889-1893), died at his home at Ellerslie, Rhinecliff, on the Hudson, to-night at 8:30 o'clock, on the ninety-sixth anniversary of his birth.

Mr. Morton had been in poor health for several months, and three or four days ago his illness was made more serious by a slight cold which confined him to his bed. The fact that he was seriously ill, however, did not prevent Mr. Morton from giving the birthday party to more than a hundred school children of Rhinecliff village, who came in a body to the Morton estate, as they had done every May 16 for several years. On account of to-day being Sunday the party was held yesterday, and all day long the children romped and played about the grounds of Ellerslie. Mr. Morton, however, was too ill to greet them.

Physicians did not consider that Mr. Morton was in any great danger from the cold until this morning, when bronchial pneumonia developed. He lapsed into unconsciousness shortly after breakfast and was unconscious until the end, which came peacefully. With him at his bedside when he died were his daughter, Miss Helen Morton, who has made her home with her father since the death of her mother in 1915; his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Eustis of Washington, and his nephew, Morton Minot. Another daughter, Miss Mary Morton, was expected to arrive morning from Germantown, Pa.

Born in Family Plot.
It was said at the Morton estate to-night that arrangements for the funeral, which will be held at Ellerslie, have not been completed, but that interment will be in the family plot in Rhinecliff.

The first job that Levi Parsons Morton ever had was that of ringing the bell over his father's church in Middleboro, Mass. During the course of his long life he became the Vice-President of the United States and once the Governor of New York.

When he was ringing a church bell Morton was a youngster with no capital in life other than a sturdy body and a determination to make something of himself. He was the son of a Puritan farmer, inherited directly from a Morton who had once been the careful financial agent of the Mayflower voyagers. Before his death this youngster who had called village folk to prayer on Sundays and Wednesday nights possessed more money than fall usually to a man, the comforts that wealth brings and distinction both in his own land and abroad. Those who knew him best said of Levi P. Morton that the same sincerity in doing a duty which had put his chapped hands to the bell ring in a Massachusetts winter morning had followed him in the doing of greater tasks and the winning of greater rewards than those of bell ringers.

Born in Shoreham, Vt.
He was born in the Vermont village of Shoreham, across the lake from Ticonderoga, on May 16, 1824. Levi was one of the many children that Rev. Daniel Otis Morton, a Congregationalist, preacher, had to support on a salary of \$800 a year. Though the clergyman managed by dint of much straining to send his eldest son to college, no such luxury could fall to the lot of one of a clergyman's family in those days, and with only a very meagre education a small academy to fit him for life young Levi had to go to work before he was 14. A year later he was behind the counter of the village store and began to measure calico for farmers' wives and to sell stage boots to the worthies of the countryside when he was only 14. A year later he took employment in a larger store in Enfield, Mass.; later he took one step higher and for the first time he tasted the refinement of city life in Concord, N. H., which at that time was a city indeed for a youngster down from the Green Mountains.

When the Concord employer decided to open a branch store in Hanover, N. H., the Dartmouth College town, he picked out Morton to go up and manage his store for him. The young man did so eagerly, for he knew that even by association with the life of the college he could gain a little of the profit that circumstances had denied to him. Before he had been long in Hanover Morton found some capital that he could borrow and the legend "Levi P. Morton, Dry Goods," appeared in black letters over the shop eaves of his store.

Continued on Seventh Page.

China's President Will Let Premier Rest, Not Retire

By the Associated Press.
PEKING, May 13.—The President has granted Premier Chin Yun-peng a week's leave in lieu of acceptance of his proffered resignation.

FRENCH CHANGE LABOR TACTICS

Socialists to Carry Fight to
Chamber of Deputies To-
morrow.

MAY ABANDON STRIKE

Whole Problem of National-
ization Likely to Be Thrown
Into Politics.

By LAWRENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.
PARIS, May 16.—The persistent refusal of the Government to negotiate with the workers their demands for nationalization and other social programmes until the workers return to their posts probably will induce the central labor body to call off the strikes to-morrow and throw the whole labor problem before the Chamber of Deputies for settlement when it convenes on Tuesday.

The first step toward relinquishing the strike movement, which has proved so disastrous a failure so far as the central labor body's authority is concerned, is now seen in the decision of that organization to leave the question whether the strike shall be continued to the railroad workers who initiated the demand for nationalization. More than 80 per cent. of these have returned and the companies are filling the vacancies with volunteers and threatening to dismiss those who fail to take up their duties in the next few days.

This warning has also been issued by the gas companies and has resulted in a complete breakdown of the gas strike. The Paris supply has been maintained nearly at normal by diluting the non-strikers with Chinese labor and the military.

There is no doubt Premier Millerand will have his hands full with his political enemies, especially the Socialist faction, which will be expected to take up the fight for the protection of the Central Labor body, as the Socialist party's success in the recent elections depended numerically upon the unprecedented influx of recruits because of its labor propaganda.

Paul Boncour is to lead in the defence of the Central Labor body, while Marcel Cachin and Deputy Lobet are scheduled to criticize M. Millerand's attitude during the strikes, in which he refused even to parley with responsible leaders. The direction of the fight for nationalization of the public services is to be entrusted to the confederate body, whose fiery oratory is expected to rally all the Socialist factions to effect the exploitation of all railroads, transport, gas and electricity for the national profit only.

Government is confident it will be able to sustain its policy, especially as Yves Le Troquer's project for the improvement of railroad exploitation is believed to offer more radical changes than any other. The confederate body from the public viewpoint than the incomplete suggestions provided by the skeleton scheme offered by the labor body and Socialists.

PARIS, May 16.—The Government to-night says it expects to have the strike situation back to normal Monday or Tuesday, while the Federation is planning its hopes on a general strike in Alsace-Lorraine, which may occur at any moment. The telegraph, telephone and Post Office workers reiterated to-day an expression of their willingness to enter the strike movement if requested to do so by the General Federation.

The situation at Havre is improving. Boulogne is reported to be normal and Bordeaux is improving, but Marseilles is still bottled up, as are also St. Nazaire, Nantes, Rochefort and Bayonne, all on the Atlantic seaboard, where the strikers appear to have the upper hand.

WINS NEW TRIUMPH WITH RADIO PHONE

Marconi Talks 500 Miles
With 3 K. W. Apparatus.

ROME, May 16.—Wireless telephone communication over a distance of 500 miles, with apparatus of a strength of only three kilowatts, has been achieved by William Marconi, the Italian inventor, he announced here upon his return from a cruise in the Atlantic and Mediterranean on board the yacht Elettra. Signor Marconi said he regarded this as a greater success than those which had been attained in speaking with a stronger apparatus for a distance of 1,000 miles.

Another experiment carried out on board the Elettra was the use of a "radio goniometer," with the aid of which it was possible to navigate to Cape Finisterre, the mid-st of the Atlantic, from the island of Madeira. Signor Marconi said the radio goniometer made it possible to approach within a very short distance of the rocks without danger.

WANT GERMANY TO PAY ALLIED DEBTS TO U. S.

Millerand and Lloyd George
Agree to Scheme of De-
ferred Payments.

ROAD OF COMPROMISE

Berlin's Obligations to Be
Capitalized and Repara-
tion Bonds Issued.

TO UNLOAD ON AMERICA

Proposal Would Mean German,
Instead of Franco-British,
Promise to Pay.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.
LONDON, May 16.—America is involved with-willy in the decisions announced at the close of the historic house party at Sir Philip Sassoon's country home on the less of Lympe. The official communiqué says that the Franco-British Governments recognize that devastated France, and self-broken Germany are in much the same plight. In order to ease the present pressing necessity of France the British and French Governments agree that the interrelated debts only be paid in proportion as the German reparations are paid. In order to hasten the payment of the German debts, they agree that if possible the payments should be "capitalized."

Millerand and Lloyd George at least attained a united front for the conference with the Germans at Spa. They have designed a road out of the present European economic chaos. The state is compromised and other the designer, and the rest of the world are able to travel it remains to be seen when the experts make up the specifications and the contractors, especially the United States, look over the job.

United States Involved.
The United States is necessarily involved in the postponement of interrelated debts to the extent that those debts are owed her by and through England and France. She is involved in the "capitalizing" of the German reparations obligations, inasmuch as securities representing such capitalization can be sold only in gold holding countries, of which the United States, of course, is the chief.

In other event, though there was officially no mention of the United States throughout the meeting, the course adopted makes clear that the United States is called upon to protect the billions of dollars that she already has loaned to Europe officially and hundreds of millions more privately, either by agreeing to the principle of deferring the payments or by exchanging gold bonds for a block of German reparations bonds, perhaps guaranteed by the Allies and thus getting not cash but a German promise to pay, guaranteed or not, as may be, instead of the promise of England and France to pay.

Millerand expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with the result of the conference and apparently was in high spirits, although he refused to make any personal comment.

All the other actual participants in the conference refused to discuss it, but Lord Riddell, the "British officer" between the French and the conference, took occasion to say gravely: "There should be no question whether one country or the other has carried its own point of view. Both came with their own beliefs and viewpoints, but both were ready to modify them as the occasion demanded. The result is a compromise. It is believed this is the best way out of a difficult situation."

Point Gained by France.
While France undoubtedly does not get the preference in indemnities or payment on account, upon which she insisted as a condition to agreeing to the fixation of the amount of German payments, she has gained a point in that there will be no revision of the treaty of Versailles. It is emphasized that the present plan is carried out within the treaty and the notes preceding its signature.

The difficulty of establishing the total German payments and the present impossibility of collecting German cash are uncertain elements entering into the problem of the division of payments among the Allies necessitated by the postponed announcement of these amounts. Sir John Bradbury and Basil P. Blackett, the British representatives on the Reparations Commission, went to Paris to-day to take up these questions. It is further stated that the agreement between France and Great Britain, made eight months ago, that France should get 55 per cent. and the British 25 per cent. of the German payments was confirmed. Belgium's priority still stands.

These features, in the face of the "capitalizing" of the whole body of international liabilities which has been left as a legacy of the war, undoubtedly induced the French community in the face of the cold, hard facts presented by Lloyd George, Austen Chamberlain and other advisers.

While it is admitted that the figure of ninety billion marks in gold as the total German indemnity was much discussed yesterday, it is explained that it was not made official because it was varied in the light of whatever facts Germany presents at the forthcoming conference at Spa it may be either more or less.

Atmosphere Is Clarified.
The figure to be fixed is officially characterized in the communiqué as the minimum. No doubt the meeting has clarified the atmosphere between the two Governments. The British have convinced the French of the truth of their information of the inability of Germany to pay.

Continued on Third Page.

Gonzalez Out; Obregon Only Seeks Presidency

MEXICO CITY, May 15.—Via Laredo Junction, May 16.—Gen. Pablo Gonzalez announced formally and definitely his retirement from the Mexican Presidential race in a manifesto issued this (Saturday) evening. Gen. Alvaro Obregon is the only remaining Presidential candidate unless Ygnacio Bonillas should return to Mexico, which is considered improbable. Gonzalez's action is accepted as meaning the elimination of any chance of friction between himself and Obregon, the two chief military leaders of the Liberal Revolutionary party.

GERMANY FEARS SOVIET REVOLT

Communists Threaten to
Smash Ballot Boxes and
Start Revolution.

TO ARREST LUETTWITZ

Fifty Men and Boys Loot San-
gerhausen Banks and Treas-
ury of Millions.

By RAYMOND SWING.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.
MORGEN POST, May 16.—According to the Morgen Post a warrant for the arrest of Gen. von Luettwitz, military leader in the attempted Kapp coup d'etat, on a charge of high treason has just been issued by the Supreme Court of Leipzig, capital of Saxony.

It is also reported that in the event that the forthcoming elections for the Reichstag do not result favorably for the proletariat there will be a Soviet revolt in central Germany. The Communists, according to this report, plan to prevent middle class voters from voting by attacking polling places and destroying ballot boxes. If despite this the bourgeoisie are successful the Communist revolt will start simultaneously in the central provinces, and Soviets will be established throughout Germany.

A gang of fifty men and boys proclaimed a Soviet Republic in Sangerhausen, Saxony, robbed banks and the town treasury of more than a half million marks, requisitioned nothing but automobiles and then rode away after a reign of a few hours.

The gang, press reports say, was composed of members of the Workers' Communist party from Halle and Sangerhausen, many not of voting age. Apparently their raid was carefully prepared. About twenty members of the gang came with the early morning train from Halle, where they were met by the Sangerhausen conspirators at the station. They all proceeded through the streets of the sleeping town to the branch of the Reichsbank, where they commanded the watchman to permit them to enter.

The watchman refusing, they broke open the door and some shots were fired. Here over 30,000 marks were commandeered. Two more banks were looted and then the bandits marched to the Town Hall and occupied it. The police were armed only with sabres and were helpless before the gang, who were fitted out with rifles, revolvers and hand grenades.

Next the town treasury was emptied and the Post Office occupied to prevent the escape of money. The gang then then the gang proclaimed itself the "Soviet Republic of Sangerhausen" and the bravado of issuing proclamations of the proletariat. These were signed with the names of Marx, Engels, Lenin and others who terrorized lower Saxony in the Kapp days and is now imprisoned. But the only act of this "government" was the pillaging of stores and the emptying of the safes, and in the course of the forenoon the marauders left in stolen automobiles.

Armed and angry citizens undertook pursuit, but were frustrated by the breakdown of the stolen cars. Several of the Sangerhausen thieves were arrested and considerable money was recovered, but the greater part was taken by the Halle conspirators, of whom there is still no trace.

LONDON, May 16.—The troops of Gen. von Luettwitz have again marched into Cottbus, Prussia, and the workers there have declared a general strike, according to a Berlin despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

FRENCH TO TAKE GERMAN HOSTAGES

Evacuating To-day, Ask Mil-
lition Marks Guarantee.

BRUSSELS, May 16.—With a view to insuring against unpleasant incidents on the occasion of the evacuation of Frankfurt Monday the French are demanding the following hostages: President Cosman, President of the local Government, Chief Burgomaster Volpert, Police President Ehrler, Chairman of the City Council Hoff, Alderman Rumpf and Councillor Lion, and are also demanding a guarantee of a million marks.

COMBLENZ, May 16.—The actual movement of French and Belgian troops out of Frankfurt is scheduled to begin at 5 o'clock Monday morning. It reported that the French are to be withdrawn and are said to have been received by the garrison from Gen. Degoutte, commander of the allied forces on the Rhine.

Preparations for the evacuation have been completed and arrangements are now being made to return to the local police the arms confiscated during the disturbances.

Government Wins in Japan.
HONOLULU, May 15.—The Government party, according to the latest count, was victorious in the recent general elections in Japan, securing 250 seats in the Diet, as against the opposition's 194, and the independent's 23, out of a total of 467 to be elected, says a Tokyo cable to the Nippon Jiji.

Elections in several districts were reported postponed on account of storms.

ALIL CARRANZA CABINET IN JAIL; CHIEF IN FLIGHT

Rebel Cavalry Pursues De-
posed Ruler Into the
Mountains.

TRAIN IS SET ON FIRE

Minted Coin; Leaves
Gold in Bars.

OBREGON'S AID TOO LATE

Mexico City Beginning to Fill
Up for Opening of National
Congress.

EL PASO, Tex., May 16.—All members of Carranza's Cabinet have been captured and sent to Mexico City, according to a message said to have been received to-day by revolutionary agents here from Gen. Alvaro Obregon, who at present is in Mexico City.

MEXICO CITY, May 15 (via Laredo, Tex.), May 16.—Carranza is fleeing into the mountains of Vera Cruz by way of Petrol, and the revolutionists have captured 2,000 prisoners, with twenty-four trains, four pieces of artillery, 200 machine guns, a great quantity of ammunition and gold and silver bars, one airplane and many automobiles, according to a report from Gen. Guadalupe Sanchez, given out at Obregon headquarters.

Fighting began at 10 A. M. Friday in the vicinity of Rinconada. After three hours' heavy engagement Carranza and the leading members of his party abandoned their trains and fled in automobiles, escorted by 500 cavalry. He carried off from the trains all minted coins. The rebel cavalry pursued Carranza. Unconfirmed reports of a night fight said Carranza had been captured.

Rebel General Wounded.

Sanchez's report, given out Friday night at Obregon headquarters, said Carranza's party abandoned a great quantity of gold and silver bars, valuable records and dies from the mint stamping office.

Before their flight the Carranzistas got to the trains but the flames were extinguished by revolutionists, who rescued several wounded occupants of the coaches. These included Gen. Augustin Millan, who had been left severely wounded in a sleeping car.

Gen. Jacinto Trevino, heading a revolutionary commission bearing a safe conduct for Gen. Carranza, should he wish to surrender, was also among the few survivors after Carranza had fled. The first trainload of civilians from Vera Cruz, where fighting between Carranza and Liberal revolutionists has been reported, is scheduled to arrive in Mexico City late to-night (Saturday). The passengers included numerous members of the national congress, including 4,000 in the capital via train a quorum for the extraordinary sessions called to name a provisional President.

Body, British Consul at Vera Cruz, and a number of other foreigners are reported to be on the train. The position held by Carranza's soldiers Friday morning extended from near Huamantla, southward about twenty-seven miles to the village of Chalchicomula. It appeared that the President's troops had succeeded in winning back the capital, but a distance of nearly nineteen miles, since the beginning of the combat five days ago.

Two Airplanes Active.

A Rebel Captain, who was in the battle zone on Thursday, stated that at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon forces commanded by Gen. Guadalupe Sanchez, who had been ordered to the right on level ground, entered the fight and succeeded in flanking the first positions occupied by Carranza's men. The infantry deployed to the left over the hills, while the cavalry swung around to the right on level ground. The main attack was made against the last two trains held by Carranza's men.

Heavy fighting forces encountered a barrage of artillery and machine gun fire, but succeeded in reaching the Carranza trains and destroying both of them. The rebel advance, however, encountered superior Carranza forces and was stopped. Severe losses were inflicted on both sides, the rebel forces losing one of their leaders, Gen. Liberto Lara. Carranza's forces received a sword wound in the neck during a hand to hand fight.

During the fighting two Carranza airplanes circled over the battlefield and inspected positions held by the rebels. Gen. Higinio Aguilar, who arrived to cooperate in the attack against Carranza, brought into the fight 2,000 soldiers. Carranza's forces received a sword wound in the neck during a hand to hand fight.

MEXICO CITY, May 15, via Laredo Junction, May 16.—Gen. Candido Aguilar, son-in-law of Venustiano Carranza, has been captured at Jalapilla (Jalapa), State of Vera Cruz. It was announced officially Saturday night.

DESERTER HIT FIVE YEARS NEAR HOME

Even Germans in Occupied
Zone Overlooked Him.

PARIS, May 16.—Julius Reant, a farm laborer, listed as a deserter since the end of August, 1914, was arrested yesterday at Lille. It developed that he had been secreted for five years in a farm granary near the village of Auehel, in the Department of the Nord. Reant was supplied with food and also kept his hiding place secret during the war, even the Germans, who passed through, not discovering him. It was learned Reant left his self-imposed confinement in July last, after five years of solitude.